

Lehman Won't Run for Reelection

By MAX GORDON

U. S. Senator Herbert H. Lehman's voice was not steady yesterday as he told a roomful of reporters that he was retiring after nearly 30 years of public life.

"I wish that my term of office did not expire this year," the 78-year-old leader of the Democratic Party's liberal wing



LEHMAN



WAGNER

said. But, he declared, "I have stood for election nine times, and I know full well the stresses and strains of a statewide campaign."

He said he expected to take a "very active part" in the presidential campaign for Adlai Stevenson "for whom I have a very great admiration," and expressed confidence Stevenson would win and would "make a great president."

Lehman was one of the few New York convention delegates to back Stevenson on the first ballot.

His announcement that he would not run for reelection put the national spotlight on New York's senatorial campaign this year. So powerful has Lehman been as a vote-getter that it was widely conceded he would have won unless engulfed by an overwhelming Eisenhower sweep.

POSSIBILITIES

His withdrawals immediately turned political attention upon other possibilities for the Democratic nomination. Lehman mentioned only Mayor Robert Wagner as a possibility when, in answer to a question, he declared that should the state convention name the Mayor, "I will support him with satisfaction, pleasure and full confidence that he will make a fine senator."

He declined to name other possible candidates he would support.

Mayor Wagner has said he did not want the nomination this year, regardless of circumstances. Opinion yesterday was, however, that he would accept if drafted. No reporter asked Lehman if he would accept a draft, the feeling being, apparently, that at his age he had the right to retire if he so desired.

Other names that have been mentioned as interested in the Democratic nomination include former State Comptroller Lazarus Joseph, whose political views are very close to Lehman's but he is not well known in the state; and veteran Brooklyn Rep. Emmanuel Celler, who may have eliminated himself as a possible nominee by his dubious role in the civil rights struggle at the Democratic convention last week. Celler replaced Lehman as the N. Y. member when Lehman asked to be relieved of the on the Platform Committee when assignment. But where Lehman fought for a strong civil rights plank, Celler backed the move in behalf of the watered-down plank finally adopted.

State CIO leaders, who had repeatedly urged Lehman to run for reelection, were on their way to Albany yesterday afternoon for a convention to be held Thursday, and could not be reached for comment. Their gathering will be viewed with considerable interest in the light of the uncertain Democratic senatorial situation.

GOP PLANS

Lehman's withdrawal will also affect the GOP nomination. On Monday, state GOP leaders at the San Francisco convention began to pitch for either former Governor

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A Striker Contributes

Among contributions received in response to the D. W.'s plea for help was \$25 from Chicago in honor of a grand old veteran of the American labor movement, Alfred Wagenknecht, in celebration of his 75th birthday party.

"Wag", a devoted supporter of this paper since its birth, is at the Michael Reese hospital in Chicago undergoing tests.

Another contributor, this one for \$5, apologizes because it is not more. Seems he has been on strike for 10 weeks and so cannot afford more!

There are numerous other contributions. But the sum still leaves us more than \$13,000 shy of the \$100,000 target in the spring fund campaign of the Emergency Committee for a Free Press, a campaign which was due to wind up in mid-July. Our situation is ever more dangerous without this additional money.

So we urge again:

- If you haven't already done so in the past few weeks, send a \$10 contribution to keep your paper going.

- Get every other supporter you know to give you a contribution to the paper to guarantee we can continue to publish.

All checks and money orders must be made out to the Emergency Committee for a Free Press. Send your contribution to the Committee at 575 6th Avenue, N.Y.C., or to the Daily Worker at 35 E. 12th Street, N.Y.C. 3; or bring it directly to our office.

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Nixon Nomination Seen in the Bag As Ike Arrives

By ADAM LAPIN

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—The Republican king-makers at the Fairmont, St. Francis and Mark Hopkins Hotels have apparently decided that vice-president Richard M. Nixon would be a greater liability off the ticket than on it. Besides, the GOP machine

POINT OF ORDER!

CONVENTION THOUGHTS

By ALAN MAX

This business of Ike "hearing" any vice-presidential aspirants reminds us of the old trials by fire: if no aspirants come forward, they get Nixon; if some do come forward, they get annihilated.

A Washington preacher last Sunday prayed for Divine guidance to enable the president to work with God. What Ike needs now is guidance on how to work with Chairman Hall.

The convention is plastered with placards saying "Stick With Nixon." Or is the word "Stuck"?

thinks President Eisenhower can win even with Nixon—and the vice-president has substantial and organized support from the party's Old Guard led by Sen. William Knowland.

Harold Stassen, who led the abortive anti-Nixon drive, is still hoping that Eisenhower will somehow pull a rabbit or another vice-presidential candidate out of his hat.

Eisenhower arrived a day ahead of schedule in an effort to pep up a TV spectacular which has lots of big-name entertainment but no life or drama.

The President may also go through the motions of considering other running mates to replace Nixon. But whether or not the performance removes the curse of a rigged action. It is not expected to change a situation in which Nixon has the nomination cinched.

STASSEN GIVING UP

Stassen, who is trying to do his own king-making at the St. Francis, is understood to have long ago abandoned any hope that Nixon can be defeated in an open floor fight.

His strategy, according to some of his intimates, was to make Eisenhower and other high-placed administration officials sufficiently nervous about how many votes Nixon would loose to do something about it.

What he hoped they would do, it is said, is persuade Nixon to make a dramatic renunciation of personal ambition for the sake of the party, the country and Eisenhower—and possibly some promises of subsequent political reward.

There is little doubt that Stassen's attack on Nixon received encouragement from some White House officials—and that Eisenhower, who could have stopped it, didn't.

Stassen pointed up the obvious—that Nixon's extremism would alienate labor, independent and liberal voters.

But to GOP policy-makers it was even more obvious that dumping Nixon would call attention to the fact that Eisenhower's health is precarious and so to the importance of the vice-presidential nomination.

The Nixon bandwagon is therefore rolling.

The California delegation voted to cast an unanimous ballot of 70 votes, under the unit rule, for Nixon. The anti-Nixon faction led by Gov. Goodwin J. Knight, abstained from voting.

One California delegate, news-

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India Says Dulles Plan Bars Suez Settlement

LONDON, Aug. 21.—India today flatly declared that the Dulles position for "international control" of the Suez canal is unacceptable and puts the conference back where it started.

However a majority of the nations attending gave their support to the Western resolution.

Radio Moscow blasted Dulles' plan as a "violation of the sovereign rights of Egypt."

V. K. Krishna Menon of India told a news conference there is no hope of the plan's unanimous acceptance by the conference or its approval by India.

The Dulles proposal has put us right back where we started—with all the consequences," Menon said.

Spain announced support of the Dulles plan but attached an amendment that the board set up to operate the strategic waterway should be Egyptian with international representation instead of an international body in which Egypt also would be a member.

It was considered probable that

at least 13 and probably more of the 22 nations attending the conference would approve the Dulles plan.

Sweden, Italy, Australia, New Zealand, Norway and Denmark had previously announced their support. They were joined by Pakistan, Iran, Ethiopia and Turkey, whose minor amendments were quickly accepted by Dulles.

"Dulles wants to replace a board which already exists with an international board," Menon told a news conference. "This is unacceptable to Egypt. . . ."

"The crux of the situation now is whether we are willing to go to war or seek negotiations. . . ."

"Our program is a platform on which people can meet and ne-

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ISRAELI MINISTER URGES CLOSER TIES WITH ASIANS

JERUSALEM, (Israeli Sector), Aug. 21. — Minister of State Mordecai Ben Tov declared today Israel must draw away from reliance on the west and identify itself "more and more with the Asian community of nations."

Ben Tov said there was a "justified impression" that some of the great powers are prepared to

sacrifice Israel as a price for a compromise settlement with Egypt over the Suez Canal dispute to safeguard their Middle-East oil interests.

"I hope these powers will not consider it ungrateful on our part if we shall be prepared to sacrifice their oil interests for the sake of a peaceful settlement with Egypt," he said.

3 Canadians on Raft Reach England in 88 Days

FALMOUTH, England, Aug. 21.—Three French-Canadians from Montreal tied up their cedar-log raft here today after an 88-day storm-battered crossing of the Atlantic. They agreed "never again—but we proved it could be done."

The waterlogged raft measuring 17 feet by 13 ft. "L'Egare II" was towed into this sunlit harbor today by two lifeboats while holiday-makers cheered.

On board were Radioman Marc Modena, 29, Cameraman Gaston Vanackere, 31, and "skipper" Henri Beaudout, 29. Beaudout was taken off last night by a lifeboat to arrange landing facilities, but he

refused all luxuries and rejoined his companions as they were towed into harbor this morning.

Beaudout, who sailed into harbor yelling to the hundreds of cheering holiday-makers, "We are crazy Frenchmen, yes!" said food was the real problem.

"The trouble was we didn't have enough," he said, pointing dramatically to his gaunt cheeks.

"When our food ran out, we practically lived on fish which we speared or caught with lines. For drink we had rainwater—which held out until the last day. I am thoroughly sick of fish."

Beaudout said he did all the

cooking.

"First of all, it was a French and Italian cuisine of high quality," he said with a laugh. "Later it became mashed potatoes, and, towards the end, it was little more than mashed paper—at least that is what it tasted like."

The three still had tobacco supplies left, but "sometimes we were too busy to smoke," Beaudout said. He said they battled 30-35 foot waves in raging storms.

The three men are founding an "Explorers Club."

Vanackere said they kept a log, "but we're keeping its contents secret for the time being." It was

understood a British national newspaper has bought the rights.

When the raft reached Falmouth this morning the sea-weed strewn deck-boarding was a litter of wooden casks and boxes.

Fixed to the stern was a square rudder. Everything was lashed with hemp ropes.

A small white sail was furled on two masts which were crossed and tied at the top. Three tattered flag were flying—the blue and white Fleur-de-Lys of Quebec, a red ensign and the Nova Scotia flag.

Playing among the tangle of ropes and litter were two kittens,

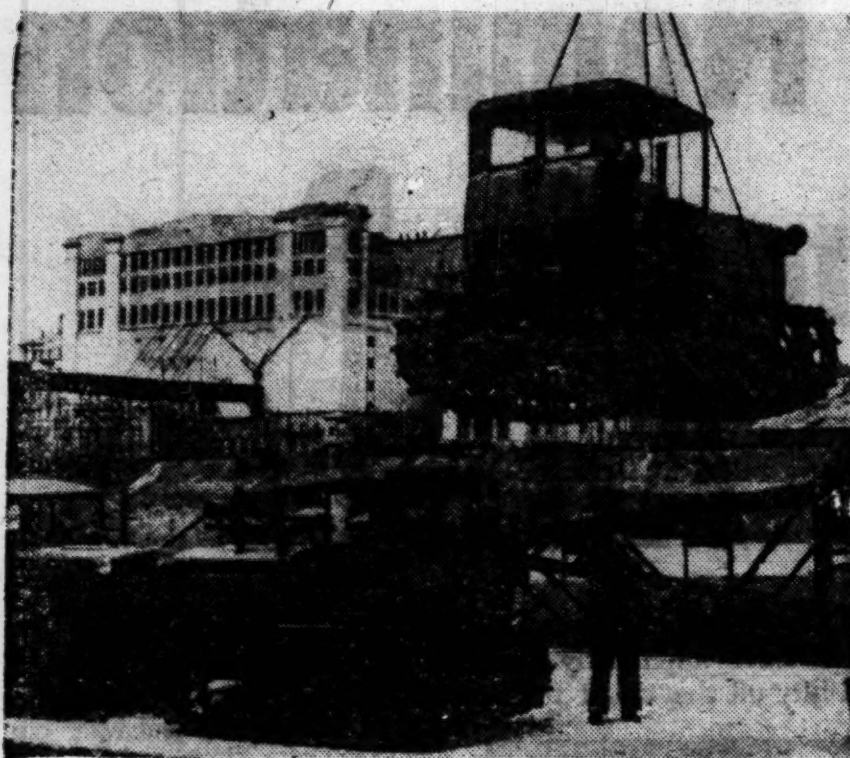
a black one named Pou (French for flea) and a gray one, Griton.

Modena, an artist, said the raft probably would be shipped back to Canada for museum display.

Despite carrying a radio the raft was "lost" on a number of occasions. At times it was identified by passing ships but the men declined assistance—other than food—until last night.

By then their 17-by-13-foot raft was drifting dangerously near the Cornish coast of southwest England.

L'Egare II (The Lost One) left Canada May 24.



A tourist site in the Soviet Union is the huge Kubishev dam and power plant. Here tractors are being unloaded at the construction site.

100,000 TOURISTS VISIT SOVIET UNION IN 6 MONTHS

LONDON, Aug. 21.—More than 100,000 foreign tourists have visited Russia during the past six months, Intourist, the Soviet Tourist Agency, announced yesterday.

Intourist president Boris Kharchenko said in a Moscow Radio broadcast that "foreign tourists in the USSR saw whatever they wanted" and that Intourist is

"doing everything possible to reduce the traveling expenses."

He said that, although many U.S. tourists have visited Russia, "until now not a single Soviet tourist has visited the U. S., as the U. S. government makes the granting of visas conditioned on fingerprinting, which is unacceptable to Soviet citizens."

ALLEGED ACID HURLER'S BODY MAY BE EXHUMED

The New York District Attorney's office yesterday announced it was "seriously considering" exhuming the body of Abraham Telvi, 21-year-old East Side tough identified by the FBI as the man who hurled the acid which blinded labor columnist Victor Riesel April 5. The District Attorney's office claims the face of the slain Telvi, found shot to death July 28, bore no acid burn scars and in other ways failed to answer the description of the Riesel attacker.

The FBI, who scooped the New York cops on their own case by announcing the identity of the acid hurler and the arrest of two others in the plot to silence the labor columnist, had said that Telvi's face was burned by splashed acid during the attack.

For this reason, FBI spokesmen had told the press, Telvi was a marked man and too "hot" for his mobster accomplices to let live.

Acting U. S. Attorney Thomas B. Gilchrist said the government had no plans for exhuming Telvi's body but will representatives on hand if local authorities exhume it.

Discrepancies in the size of the attacker as described by Riesel and Betty Nevins, Riesel's TV assistant, were also noted by New York authorities.

Meanwhile, in addition to four held, two as material witnesses and two charged with conspiring to obstruct justice in maiming Riesel and preventing his testifying before a federal racketeers jury, a

Lower East Side loader, wanted for questioning in at least one recent murder, surrendered.

He was Hugh Drescher, 23, whose wife and two little children were said to be living on Welfare Dept. support at 141 Stanton St. since last January, when he was wanted for questioning in connection with the fatal stabbing of Benjamin Weinberg, 45, of 15 Clinton St., on Jan. 14.

Drescher was said to be a friend of Fred Wischner, an East Side truck driver shot last Saturday who in turn was said to be an acquaintance of Telvi.

Cellar Charges Dulles Shields Arabs on Bias

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-NY) charged today that Secretary of State John Foster Dulles has "constantly sidestepped his responsibility" to halt Arab discrimination against American Jews.

Celler accused Dulles of dodging, instead of implementing, a Senate-passed resolution and a declaration by some 80 House members opposing discrimination against American Jews and Jewish-run business firms in Arab countries.

PUBLISHER GETS VISA

MARTINS FERRY, O., Aug. 21.—An Ohio newspaper publisher sought today approval of the State Department for a trip to the Chinese mainland.

Albert Dix, publisher of the Martins Ferry-Bellaire Times-Leader, received approval Monday from the Chinese government of an application for a visa.

Dix said he believes he has a "50-50 chance" for U. S. approval to make the trip. He has made two previous trips to the Far East.

"If I get permission, I certainly will make the trip," Dix said. "I have been trying to visit China for almost a year, and it looks as though I may finally make it. . . . I have seen this side of the bamboo curtain pretty thoroughly, and would like to see the other side."

The publisher said he hoped to write dispatches for his newspapers, the Ravenna Record the Wooster Record and the Defiance Crescent-News.

He said he cabled his visa application ten days ago to Chinese Premier Chou En-lai and approval was received Monday from Chu Leih, secretary of the Chinese Information Department.

HONG KONG, Aug. 21.—The New Evening Post said today the Chinese Foreign Ministry has announced an extension of the entry date of American newsmen into China to Sept. 20 instead of Aug. 30. The newspaper also reported that two more American

LEHMAN

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Thomas E. Dewey or U. S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell on the ground that only they could hope to give Lehman a race. With Lehman out, however, this may not continue.

State Attorney General Jacob K. Javits has been considered a leading possibility. But state GOP moguls figured his main appeal would be among liberals, and he could not hope to compete with Lehman for that vote. Hence they were not enthusiastic about his candidacy. This may now be changed.

On the other hand, with Lehman out, GOP leaders may feel they can win with a conservative candidate who would be more to their liking.

Nomination of Mayor Wagner, a Catholic may swing the GOP to former State Comptroller Raymond J. McGovern, likewise a Catholic, who has indicated he is in the race. McGovern is considered an "Eisenhower Republican."

CIVIL RIGHTS

In his withdrawal statement, Lehman emphasized that he would continue "unabated" his "fight on behalf of the issues affecting the welfare and happiness of all peoples everywhere." Asked whether his decision was affected by the weak civil rights plank adopted at the national Democratic convention, he said it was not.

He added, however, that he was disappointed that the stronger plank for which he had fought had not been adopted, and expressed the conviction that if a roll-call had been permitted, his amendment would have won.

Senator Lehman entered public life when he was elected Lt. Governor in 1928 to serve with the newly-elected Gov. F. D. Roosevelt. In 1932, when FDR was named for the presidency, Lehman was elected Governor. He was re-elected three times, twice for two

year terms and in 1938, he was the first governor to serve a four-year term. In 1934, he was reelected by a million votes, largest majority ever given to a New York candidate.

He was defeated only once for public office, as candidate for Senate in 1946, when Gov. Dewey swept the state. But he ran nearly half a million votes ahead of the Democratic ticket that year. In 1949, defeated John Foster Dulles in a special Senate election to replace the late Sen. Robert F. Wagner, and won the full term in 1950 while Dewey again carried the state for Governor.

His wife, sitting next to him as he announced his withdrawal at yesterday's press conference, was asked whether she was "happy and satisfied" with his decision. "Happy," she said slightly tearfully, "is not exactly the word." But she confessed that she "satisfied" now that he would be able to spend more time with his family and devote himself to "other things."

Signs of Ancient Civilization Found Near Sicily

MESSINA, Sicily, Aug. 21.—Prof. Barnabo Brea, superintendent of antiquity of Eastern Sicily, announced today that he has found definite signs that civilization flourished on the volcanic islands of the Liparri group 50 miles north of Sicily some 9,000 years ago.

Brea said he found the ruins of well-constructed, whitewashed huts and the remains of household equipment in excavations on the tiny island of Filicudi, one of seven islands forming the Liparri group of volcanic origin.

He said 10 huts of oval shape were built close together with lava blocks. They had ventilation systems and contained vases, kitchen utensils, cups hewn out of hardened lava and small statues.

President of USSR in Finland

HELSINKI, Finland, Aug. 21.—Soviet President Kliment Voroshilov arrived here on a formal visit this morning.

The visit repays one by Finnish President Juho Paasikivi to Moscow last September which resulted in the return of Porkkala naval base to Finland.

The Soviet visit reflected growing trade and friendly contact between the two nations. Soviet culture minister N. A. Mikhailov is one of two ministers in Voroshilov's party. One of the subjects to be discussed is film making.

The other minister was F. D. Varaksin, paper and woodworking industry chief, who was expected to discuss new trade pacts connected with Finland's timber exports.

Colombo Port Shut by Strike

COLOMBO, Ceylon, Aug. 21.—A strike of 9,000 waterfront workers closed Ceylon port facilities today, leaving 30 ships in the harbor.

The Dock Workers' Union demanded a 16-point program, including complete nationalization of the port, higher wages and extension of all public holidays to apply as work holidays for waterfront employees.

A total of 225 men have answered a call by the Workers' United Front to fight in Egypt if necessary to defend the Suez Canal.

East Siders Discuss the Right to Choose Your Home

By MILLY SALWEN
(Second of Series)

THE RIGHT of everyone to have a decent place to live came in for wide discussion along Avenue A the other day. This East Side community is one of nine in the city slated for a new

kind of housing project—"spot" clearance of tenements, that will leave good housing untouched, in the stretch between First Ave. and Avenue A, from Second to Sixth streets.

Most were happy about the project, which for the first time

includes a good percentage of space for the aged; some had questions on when construction will start, how and when to apply for the new apartments. But there was another kind of question. . . .

"I shouldn't say this, because

we're all Americans," Mrs. Ruth Banks said, outside the tan brick building at 440 East Sixth St. "but people are wondering — what will happen when the Puerto Ricans move in?"

She said she didn't mean herself, in fact she wanted to know

how a family goes about signing up for it. "Like, I have five children, and the two of us make seven."

But she included herself when she said, "I met Spanish people, I know them, but these are dif-

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Foot Of The Class



Adlai Hits Complacent GOP Keynote Speech

LIBERTYVILLE, Ill., Aug. 21.—Adlai E. Stevenson charged today that the keynote speech delivered by Washington Gov. Arthur B. Langlie at the Republican convention in

San Francisco yesterday was "another example of the Administration's smug, self-righteous complacency."

"I have no expectation of an honest appraisal of the dangers abroad and the failure at home from any official Republican spokesman, at least before the election," the Democratic Presidential candidate said in a statement at his country home.

"The Republican keynote was that 'all is well and God is on our side,'" Stevenson said.

Stevenson said that tomorrow he will confer with his campaign manager, James A. Finnegan, about merging his own campaign staff with the Democratic National Committee in Washington.

He is considering the use of a "whistle-stop" motorcade as a new twist to the grass roots campaigning which catapulted former President Truman to unexpected victory in 1948.

In Albany it was reported that plans were being worked out to invite Stevenson and Kefauver to address the New York state Democratic convention in that city next

month. Stevenson and Kefauver already scheduled to address the convention of the Liberal party in New York City on Sept. 11.

On Labor Day, Sept. 3, Stevenson will make a major speech at a giant labor rally in Detroit's Cadillac square, scene of dramatic appearances by FDR, John L. Lewis and other labor favorites.

Stevenson, plotting his campaign strategy at his country home here, was concerned about his party's limited campaign funds. He faced a major problem of how to split the money between costly television addresses and expensive "whistle-stops."

President Eisenhower, as the nation's chief executive, has the use of a government-owned railroad car.

Stevenson must decide whether "whistle-stop appearances," which involve small audiences and have the advantage of personal contact with the people, would pay off in more votes than television addresses which can reach millions at a crack but may lack the personal touch.

A motorcade would give him more flexibility to channel his personal appeals to key areas.

Probably, he would use a combination of railroad and motorcade "whistle-stops" and television.

Finnegan, has announced that six 30-minute national television addresses, beginning Sept. 13, have already been lined up, as well as 89 "spot" plugs at the end of popular programs.

MADISONVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 21.—Many of the 1,500 fellow townsmen of Sen. Estes Kefauver helped dress up the courthouse square today—preparing for his homecoming.

Kefauver planned to drop by today to visit his ailing father, Robert Cook Kefauver, who will be 86 next Sunday, and to greet a crowd of some 3,000.

Later Kefauver, his wife Nancy and their four children will proceed to Blowing Rock, N.C., for a week of "some badly needed rest."

Meany Hits Failure to Pass School Aid Bill

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 21.—George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, charged here that Congress "tragically failed the American people" in refusing to enact a Federal aid program for public school construction. Meany asserted Congress "had the opportunity to

strike a tremendous blow for the public welfare by approving the school construction measure, but failed to do so.

Meany made the statement in a message to the opening session of the 40th anniversary convention of the American Federation of Teachers. He said the AFL-CIO would fight with renewed vigor "for the achievement of the wholly desired goals" of improved education for America's children through better school buildings and better-paid teaching staffs.

Carl J. Megel, president of the AFT, earlier called Federation members to arms in the battle against "teacher futility and educational mediocrity" in the public school system. He said students are not entering teachers' colleges in sufficient numbers "because of notoriously low salaries and overcrowded and other poor teaching conditions in America's schools."

Megel declared the AFT must "go into high" in opposing "numerous gimmicks" being tried in some school systems to keep from paying adequate salaries and establishing sound teacher payment policies.

He asked the 700 delegates to consider means to establish collective bargaining programs for locals to obtain better salaries and working conditions and to develop a full-scale organization drive aimed at doubling the union's membership. He also asked the group to "sensibly but not complacently" decide what can be done to speed integration in AFT locals.

He scored attempts to reinstate the "merit rating" pay system which he said disqualifies teachers of high experience for a few favored faculty members. He struck at attempts to substitute mass education by television for classroom teacher-pupil relationships, and assailed loyalty oaths that "single out teachers."

SUEZ

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gotiate. . . .

"It is not a question of degree of difference between Dulles' proposals and our proposals."

Soviet Foreign Minister Dmitri Shepilov told the conference Russia would not submit a plan of its own but would "associate herself" with the plan submitted by Menon.

"The U. S. proposal in its present form, unfortunately, does not provide a compromise acceptable to the parties concerned," Shepilov said.

At the same time, he proposed setting up a commission to study thoroughly the work of the conference and various draft proposals and resolutions submitted to it.

He said the commission could prepare a draft for a new convention or agreement on the canal supplementary to the 1888 Constantinople convention. He suggested Egypt, India, the U. S., Britain, France and Russia be on such a commission.

AID OFFER REPORTED

CAIRO, Aug. 21.—The Soviet Union and India have offered to help Egypt with economic aid if the West attempts to force through a Suez decision by economic sanc-

tion. . . .

Someone was watching her. The watcher jotted down the title, "In the Lenin Museum," and turned in the information to the principal. In turn, the principal notified higher school authorities.

Today this item of spying is embedded in evidence against the child's mother, in the Board of Education effort to fire her from the school system.

Saul Moskoff, assistant Corporation Counsel who is in charge of the witchhunt in the city's schools, was reluctant to name the woman, but said her case is among 20 to be processed before the school board this November.

Upholding his right to spy on children, Moskoff cited the fact that the book is Russian, although printed in English, and that the rhymed captions praise Lenin and are "pure Communist propaganda."

But Moskoff left a number of questions unanswered:

• If the mother had been un-

der investigation before the library incident, how long had teachers and others been "observing" her child before they turned up this juicy item?

• If not, are teachers now being told to screen the reading of every child and curb the range of their curiosity?

• Are principals now assigned the job of informing on children?

• Are parents to be judged guilty on the basis of the books their children read?

This case evokes the nightmare of truly subversive schools, with the shadow of the censor looming over the shoulder of every reading child.

It was this that James E. Allen, Jr., state education commissioner, condemned two weeks ago when he ruled that inquiries, compelling teachers to inform on each other, have "no place in the school system."

In that decision, concerning teachers, Commissioner Allen said wholesale witchhunts "immediately engender an atmosphere of suspicion and uneasiness in the schools and colleges."

What, then, of spying on children?

—M. S.

IUE DISTRICT 4 CONVENTION BACKS ADLAI-ESTES TICKET

At Forest Park, Pa., delegates to the District 4 convention of the International Union of Electrical voted to support the Stevenson-Kefauver ticket. District four has 80,000 members in metropolitan New York and northern New Jersey.

In Washington the IUE opened a "Labor for Stevenson and Kefauver" office in its headquarters building. IUE president James Carey said the building's first floor will be used as a service center during the election campaign.

Informed sources in Washington predicted that the AFL-CIO executive council, which meets at Forest Park Aug. 27, will not endorse either national ticket, although sentiment is reported to run 25 to 3 in favor of Stevenson and Kefauver.

Chief opponent of endorsing the ticket came from Teamsters' president Dave Beck, who said the issue should be left to the individual international unions. Beck is one of the three council members considered to be in Ike's corner.

tions, authoritative sources said today.

The offers were made by the Soviet and Indian ambassadors in conference with Finance Minister Abdel Moneim El Kaissoumy.

Official sources said Russia offered to meet a good part of Egypt's grain needs if necessary. Egypt's wheat normally comes from Australia and Canada.

Egyptian sources close to the government said India's plan for settling the Suez crises "closely meets" Egypt's position.

The other two are Carpenters' president Maurice Hutcheson and Building Service president William L. McFetridge.

AFL-CIO leaders who have already announced support for the Adlai-Estes ticket include:

Walter P. Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers; David J. McDonald, president of the United Steelworkers; George Harrison, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks; David Duubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers; A. E. Hayes, president of the International Association of Machinists; Joseph D. Kennan, secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Joseph A. Beirne, president of the Communications Workers of America; and James B. Carey, president of the International Union of Electrical Workers.

Dutch Minister Criticizes U. S.

LONDON, Aug. 21. — Dutch foreign minister J. M. A. H. Luns said today the U. S. is not treating Holland the way a loyal ally should be treated.

He complained the U. S. refuses to support Holland against Indonesia.

Ed Sullivan In Hospital For Checkup

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 21.—TV master of ceremonies Ed Sullivan, convalescing from injuries received in an auto accident earlier this month, was admitted today to Grace-New Haven Hospital.

It was believed a bronchial condition necessitated further hospitalization.

Sullivan came here from his farm at Southbury when doctors said he began running a temperature and it was decided to admit him to the hospital for a thorough diagnosis. His condition was said to be causing no "serious distress."

SPEAK YOUR PIECE

Rigid Attitude to Democratic Party

CHICAGO

Editor, Daily Worker:

When are we going to remove the rigidity in our attitude toward the Democratic Party? In Gil Green's recent book, in discussing the developing labor, NAACP, farm coalition, he says, "And the key forces of this nebulous coalition have one other thing in common: most of them share the illusion (boldface mine) that the Democratic Party represents something basically different from the Republican Party and can be transformed into a truly people's party."

Again, "To think that labor and its allies can cleanse the two-party Augean stables is to underestimate the strength of the golden chain which binds the political machine to the powers that be."

This idea is repeated in the Dennis report. (p. 19) This concept stifles our election activity and represents an arrogant position in regard to our allies. Instead, we must recognize the possibility that the Democratic Party can be changed into a people's party. (Better program, better composition of leaders, exodus of Dixiecrats, purging of some city machines, etc.).

In the course of working for this goal we would be cementing our ties with the honest elements within and without the Democratic Party. In this way, even if the goal were not achieved, we would be in a position to move ahead together towards a new party.

Any other approach continues our isolation, and stifles our electoral enthusiasm and activity.

-ELECTRICAL WORKER

Party Structure Held Outdated

Roxbury, Mass.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Some have said that our Party's organizational structure is inappropriate to its goals. Agreed: but the question is why?

I submit that we assumed our Leninist structure in 1919 because we felt then, and per-

haps correctly, that for us the most important practical struggle for socialism lay in the defense of the Soviet Union.

This position was tenable for us and other Leninist parties only on the assumption that the interests of the working class of the various nations and the survival (diplomatic) interests of the Soviet Union could never conflict. The Comintern embodied this principle.

I believe, however, that such conflicts, while exceptional, did nevertheless occur. When they did, the Comintern became the instrumentality for subordinating the interests of the national working classes to Soviet diplomatic needs.

Perhaps one of the most glaring distortions this produced was the position of the French and British CP's on the "Imperialist War" of September, 1939, to June, 1941. Our position then could also bear re-examination.

We saw ourselves, perhaps at first correctly, primarily as the defenders of the Soviet Union. Therefore it was easy to brand us as foreign agents. Because our structure was appropriate to that goal, we fell victim to deep-seated, long-range bureaucracy.

We are a Leninist Party structurally. The organizational characteristics of Leninism I take to be democratic centralism, monolithic unity, "iron discipline," the decisiveness of the professional (full-time) group, and intra-party secrecy.

This was the type of party the Russian revolution had to have, but bureaucracy is cemented into its structure. It is here that the cult of the individual has its source, and it is the failure to develop this genesis of the cult that makes the Soviet analysis thus far inadequate.

Today the Soviet Union certainly no longer needs us as defenders. Our job is to win the American people to socialism. To do this we must rid ourselves not only of the foreign agent brand, but also, I am convinced, of our Leninist, i.e. bureaucratic, non-American, and outmoded organizational structure. Both, I believe, are so widely associated with, or deeply ingrained into the American Communist Party that this institution itself

will have to go. To refuse even to consider this is to fall victim to sentimentality and organizational fetishism.

Without Lenin and Leninism, the world would not be enroute to socialism today. But we had to pay a high price. By trying to apply Leninist tactics and organizational concepts in a democratic or even semi-democratic country, we are continuing to pay the price without realizing the gains. Perhaps Leninism, like Stalinism and most other phenomena, creates the necessity for its own demise.

TINCTUS.

No Stop Signals on Road to Socialism

Chicago.

Editor, Daily Worker:

There is some lamenting like "I worked 10 years in the Party and look what I got!" There are those who, shocked, are standing still as if a bit paralyzed. Others contribute to the discussion by writing, the thousands who read it and who gather in meetings for animated debates, and some of these just think and talk and talk and think.

What is very essential at the moment is to do something. We need to increase the influence and strength of our Party. Of course we face grave difficulties, must open our minds to new conceptions regarding the years. But this does not mean we should lie down and die. It means we need to give more of ourselves than ever before. In the course of correcting mistakes we must simultaneously engage in struggle and maintain and strengthen our instruments of struggle.

There are no stop signals on the road to Socialism. As matters stand today what we have is acceleration, gathering momentum. You have given a hand to get what we have gotten down the years, and no matter how much you may grieve about shortcomings you helped humanity to arrive at the advanced position it is in today, phenomenally strong, driving forward to the new world. If you do not believe this, or do not have it constantly in mind (and the two are twins), if you are not stimulated by the 900

millions of workers and allies, all bound for one goal, then you are indeed ailing.

I have given 55 years to our movement. The difference between what we had in 1900 and today is stupendous. It strains my thinking to adequately conceive the gigantic step ahead that has been made. Our first responsibility is to march forward, not to stop or hesitate. Besides clearing the decks in stormy weather we still have to head for our port.

And who can think of arriving at the point we are headed for without the help of the Daily Worker and The Worker. When we say "do something" to lessen the distance to our goal, then do something, and something more for the papers, and quick!

Here am I at 75, and wishing I was 50. The years ahead will be wonderful and beautiful, though ripe with struggle.

I enclose \$50. And it seems to me that many more of our comrades, known for years as in leading positions, should become vocal in support of the need for financial aid.

This is a good time to remember what Eugene V. Debs said: "The heart of a revolutionary Socialist never beats a retreat." ALFRED WAGENKNECHT.

'Enforced Capitalism'

CHICAGO

Editor, Daily Worker:

Most certainly the 1956 platform of the Communist Party should mention that today we have a form of "enforced capitalism" in the United States. Federal taxes, roughly 20 percent of the worker's income, are used largely to enrich and bolster the power of monopoly capital while mortgaging everything the people own.

In order to safeguard and maintain the worker's claim on this money, the Communist Party should insist on a socialist, worker-oriented new organizational setup in our country. The question of nationalization of monopoly property would then be brought into its proper perspective and return the Party more closely to its status of the New Deal times.

While minority rights, minimum wage laws, etc., are proper

subjects for the platform, they are well brought forward in both of the major parties' programs also. The Communist Party cannot remain content with reiterating those same things without being accused of a "me too" attitude, i. e. Lenin's "tailism."

-J. J.

Suggests Special Resolutions Body

BUFFALO

Editor, Daily Worker:

I hope you will permit me to take exception to the way you have cut and thereby, I believe, slanted some of my letter. Generalities you have printed, but concrete criticisms and suggestions you have omitted. Criticism of the Dennis report, citing chapter and verse, particularly what seemed to me its arrogant and superficial attitude on the Negro question, you did not print at all. And in this week's letter you omitted my criticism of democratic centralism as tending to turn the really splendid human material and bureaucrat leaders, members and bureaucrat leaders, leading even into objective corruption, of which I gave examples.

Also I expressed the opinion that, judging by their failure to lead the discussion or to express their opinions, the National Committee was in no position to issue a resolution capable of serving as the basis for convention discussion. I suggested that a special resolutions committee be elected from the different areas to perform this task. How can we change if we overlook concrete suggestions (even if inept) and print only generalities?

Change we must, I believe. But I should like to add this. The Party is not a washout. We made many mistakes, but none so grievous or ridiculous as the quite official bourgeois prophecies in Collier's magazine that atomic World War III would break out in 1952. The Party's courage and devotion to the cause of the working class and peace is well-known and appreciated by the workers, even if they properly despise our know-it-all arrogance and high-falutin language. We can correct our mistakes without dissolving in tears, fears, studies and a new terminology. -A. S. T.

What Was Wrong With N.Y. Delegation to Demo Convention?

By MAX GORDON

JUST before the Republican convention of 1860 (no relation to the current outfit of the same name) an outstanding anti-slavery spokesman, Horace Greeley, said: "I want to succeed this time. . . . Yet I know the country is not anti-slavery. . . . An Anti-Slavery man per se cannot be elected. I mean to have as good a candidate as the majority will elect."

He got Lincoln.

Something of this feeling must pervade trade unionists in connection with the recent Democratic convention. The country is not ready for a labor ticket. Such a ticket could not now topple the Cadillac Cabinet. Of the Democratic politicians available for the nomination, the Stevenson-Kefauver ticket was both the best that could be named and stands the best chance of defeating the Eisenhower regime.

Within the somewhat narrow limits by which the rank-and-file of the labor-Negro-liberal-small farmer base of the Democratic Party can express itself, the final ticket represented its choice. Stevenson, while backed by some machine politician, clinched his presidential bid by popular victories in the Florida and California primaries. In the

California primary, 60 percent of the Democratic enrollees turned out to give him a two-to-one margin over Kefauver.

Kefauver, in turn, set the machine bosses back on their heels by his primary showings. The bosses did not want him on the ticket, but the "open contest" permitted rank-and-file pressures to operate in such strength as to force them to take him.

If the rank-and-file was not equally effective regarding civil rights, it was because of the varied, conflicting make-up of the Democratic Party. In the South, the rank-and-file exerts little or no pressures since there is no political democracy. Hence the Southern political bosses exert powerful, uninhibited pressures on the party in a reactionary direction.

This can be countered, it seems to me, only by development of the Negro right-to-vote movement in the South, and organization of trade unions. Without this, realignment of the parties, which some demand, would simply unify the forces of reaction politically, and would give this reaction the unchallenged political weight of the South.

THREE POLITICAL bosses stood out at the Democratic convention for their attempts to

manipulate it against the known desires of the rank-and-file of labor, Negro people, small farmers, liberals. They were Senator Lyndon Johnson, who attempted to solidify the Southern machines; HARRY TRUMAN; and Carmine DeSapio, New York State Democratic boss, who tried to put over Gov. Harriman for the presidency. Failing this, DeSapio attempted to have Mayor Wagner named as vice-president. When that fell through, he swung the delegation to Senator John Kennedy in an effort to block Senator Kefauver.

DeSapio isolated the New York delegation, greatly weakened the once-decisive power of the state in national Democratic politics, and undermined its influence as a liberal force in that party.

"From now on, the political leaders know how to win a convention battle without an assist from New York," a veteran Democratic leader was reported to have remarked.

Manipulation of the party to block popular will is not new with DeSapio. He exhibited the same contempt for the known desires of the Democratic rank-and-file in the 1954 state elections.

At that time, most of labor, Negro, spokesmen, liberals were

pressing hard for then Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., as Democratic candidate for Governor. DeSapio shrewdly maneuvered so they would have no chance to express their preference in the primaries, and then brutally rammed Averell Harriman down the throats of the bitterly-resisting delegates at the state convention. He could do it at the state gathering because with a Democratic victory he would control state patronage, and this is what county and district leaders live for.

Similarly, this time he also maneuvered to block a primary vote for delegates since he knew well the rank-and-file was overwhelmingly for Adlai Stevenson. In the few places he did not succeed in avoiding such a fight, Stevenson delegates won handily. Straw ballots, formal and informal, throughout the state made it clear that the result in these few places was typical of statewide sentiment.

Had primary contests been held, not only would pro-Stevenson delegates have been elected in many districts, but the progressive weight of New York's rank-and-file Democrats would have forced all candidates to take more advanced positions on major issues.

In addition to blocking rank-

and-file selection of delegates, DeSapio and his county lieutenants made sure the delegates they did handpick were mainly local office-holders dependent on the machine for jobs and patronage. They did this deliberately so as to be able to keep these delegates in line against the heavy rank-and-file pressures they know would develop.

What is significant here is that DeSapio was able to get away with all this. The New York delegation did not have the kind of labor and Negro liberal representation which could speak out independently as did Michigan or Illinois or Pennsylvania or Minnesota. The immense weight of the great New York labor movement, its aggressive Negro people's movement, its liberal forces, was not felt in the state's delegation, as far as nominations were concerned.

Thus, unfortunately, is not new in New York State politics. It is a peculiar fact that New York City labor (this is not as true in Buffalo and other industrial towns plays little role in Democratic candidates, but will take no part in choosing them. In effect, it tails the Democratic machine and is thus in a poor position to act independently. Only once in a while, as in 1954, does it kick up its heels.

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THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM

THE REPUBLICAN keynoter is at variance with his party's first successful candidate, Abraham Lincoln, in more than one matter, but this one may be crucial. "We reject," said Gov. Arthur Langlie, "the idea that any American is a 'common' man. No man is 'common' in the eyes of God." Mr. Lincoln, to the contrary, averred that "God must have loved the common people because He made so many of them." And it is this common man and more particularly his vote that all the political shooting is about.

But the Democrats would be wrong if they assume that the Republicans are concerned only with the votes of the uncommonly wealthy, leaving the more numerous votes of Mr. Lincoln's common people for Adlai and Estes.

The Republicans, counting on the popularity of their chief standard bearer, the relaxed world climate and the relatively high level of prosperity, are making the big pitch to round up the votes of labor, the Negro people, the farmers and small business men.

Their campaign intentions in this respect must be read not, certainly, in their past performance, but in the promises on their platform.

THUS they have drafted a civil rights plank which goes slightly beyond the Democrat's shabby plank, pledges the GOP to "accept" the Supreme Court decision, and endorses the civil rights legislation introduced belatedly by the administration in the last days of the 84th Congress.

Their labor plank proposes to "revise and improve" the Taft-Hartley Act. And to distract the voter's mind from a diametrically dissimilar aphorism once uttered by Charlie Wilson about General Motors, they quote their Presidential candidate as saying: "Labor IS the United States."

We cannot say at this writing how effective this window-dressing will be in catching the votes of the common people. That will depend on the amount of success of labor, the Negro people's movement and the farmers in persuading the Democratic candidates to commit themselves during the campaign to a program which can arouse the enthusiasm of the most numerous voters.

But we can say that despite the molasses on the flypaper, the GOP platform is still flypaper.

THE CIVIL rights plank, for instance, was described by Roy Wilkins of the NAACP and Joseph Rauh of ADA as "on balance . . . a thin shade stronger than the Democratic platform," than which a harsher criticism could hardly be made.

It appears in fact that if Sen. Lyndon Johnson, who wrote the Democrats' plank, did not himself, personally, pen the words in the GOP plank, at least his spirit was in attendance at the deliberations of the Republican platform committee. For it is essentially a Johnson-Rayburn document. With the exception of tipping its hat to the Supreme Court, it avoids any detailed program for providing for our Negro Americans the same Constitutional rights accorded to white citizens.

The plank does not even include a pledge to attempt to revise Senate Rule 22 and thereby eliminate the filibuster threat against civil rights legislation.

IN WRITING the Democratic plank, the friends of the segregationists had the aid of a mere former president. But in the formulations of the GOP plank, on the other hand, they had the assistance, of President Eisenhower himself.

"Even from the South," said the Alsop, brothers, the columnists "from Kentucky aspirant John Sherman Cooper, came a demand for a really strong plank. But once again Dwight D. Eisenhower put his foot down. The word came from the White House that the President would not stand for anything too extreme. And so the 'strongly moderate' plank was adopted."

IT WILL NOT be enough, however, for the Democrats to point out the glaring contrast between Republican promises and Republican performance, for the Republicans do not have a monopoly on inconsistency.

To defeat the GOP-Big Business crowd, the coalition of labor, the Negro people, and the liberals must operate not only to provide a forward-looking program but to give guarantees that candidates elected on this program will carry out their pledges. Otherwise the sleek and somewhat repulsive confidence which the GOP is currently exuding over our TV screens may turn out to be warranted.

TODAY ABROAD

by Joseph Clark

Ostrich Policy by Dems and GOP

SAYS THE REPUBLICAN Party platform about China:

"We continue to oppose the seating of Communist China in the United Nations, thus upholding international morality."

Says the Democratic Party platform about China:

"We pledge determined opposition to the admission of the Communist Chinese into the United Nations."

Both the Republican and Democratic platforms writers pledge undying loyalty to Chiang Kai-shek. And never have the two major parties attached themselves to a more unworthy and unworkable issue.

The Democrats accuse the Republicans of losing friends for America all over the world. But no issue has done more to alienate the nations of Asia and also in Europe from our country than the stupid refusal to recognize China. After all, one-fourth of the world's population is Chinese. Two consecutive secretary-generals of the United Nations—Trygve Lie and Dag Hammarskjöld—have urged the seating of China in the world organization. The idea of universal UN membership is supported by the great majority of member nations.

FURTHERMORE, it is recognized everywhere that American support of Chiang Kai-shek has enabled the aging Formosa dictator to blackmail the Western powers. He has seized British ships carrying cargo to China. He has stirred things up in waters washing the shores of mainland China and tried to precipitate conflict between

American troops and the Chinese. He has exemplified the rule of gangsterism in a key area of the Far East and has degraded the good name of our country which has protected Chiang's gangsterism. His very name is a term of contempt in India, Indonesia, Ceylon, Burma and even Pakistan.

This peanut, as General Joseph (Vinegar Joe) Stilwell called Chiang, is making a monkey of our country.

The Bandung conference, at which the Asian and African nations, comprising a majority of the human race were represented, recognized not just the "existence" of China but its leading role in world affairs. The five principles of coexistence which Indian Prime Minister Nehru and China's Premier Chou En-lai formulated, have become the guiding line of foreign policy for the countries of Asia and Africa.

If anything, the prestige of the People's Government of China rises among the non-Communist countries in direct ratio to the stubbornness of the U. S. governments' refusal to recognize China or allow it to take its seat in UN. The progress being made by the Chinese people in economy, education and culture has won the admiration not only of Asian peoples but of Western visitors to China.

For example, yesterday's N.Y. Times publishes a dispatch from Peking by Reg Leonard, correspondent of the Melbourne Herald, about the remarkable expansion of higher education in China. Just a few weeks ago 64,000 young men and women graduated from Chinese univer-

sities. (And the Times in this instance didn't call it Red or Communist China because colors aside, there really is only one China known to geographers.)

THE NUMBER of China's college graduates has tripled since 1953, and a Chinese government spokesman said they are not at all satisfied with the progress because they think they can expand even faster.

"Probably this should be discounted as propaganda," says the Times dispatch and continues: "But the year's graduation tally is on record, and perhaps it indicates as well as anything can the tempo of China's advance."

The article describes progress in other fields too and says:

"Even in the most cautious assessment, it has to be agreed that great things are happening in China."

"The achievements of the first five-year plan are impressive. Such heavy industry as has been established with massive Soviet aid is apparently operating efficiently and at high production levels."

The Australian correspondent notes that China still has an enormous road to travel before it becomes a modern nation. Poverty still plagues the villages and cities of this most populous country in the world.

But the industrialization and progress already achieved proves that China is truly the greatest potential market for the Western capitalist countries in the world. It is self interest that leads Britain to increase its China trade. The same need exists for us and will even more in the future. How long will Democrats and Republicans play Ostrich?

East Siders Discuss Right to Live

(Continued from Page 3)

ferent. They stay to themselves, like they're afraid of you, or something."

The teenagers' gangs, and the fear that they will spread with the project, concern a lot of the mothers, she said.

"It's because the mothers have to work," she said. "They need the money, and don't want to ask for help, so they have to go get a job. The kids run like Indians."

She shaded her eyes to look for her eight-year-old girl, who was down the street playing hopscotch. "It's up to the mother. My 16-year-old, I say to her, come home a certain time. If she's not home I'll put out and look for her."

"Fathers are not like mothers." She shook her head. "Mothers demand things."

AROUND THE CORNER of the same building, in the tiny jewelry store at 74 Avenue A, Sol Goltzman leaned across the glassed-in counter of rings and watches, and said:

"I don't look to the color or the race. From me is no difference — as long as they are good people."

Goltzman was born in Romania. He lived for many years in Argentina, where he learned Spanish. He spoke a little of what it was like there—"conditions are more friendly, they don't rush like here"—of Peron, who was in power when he left, and of the Puerto Ricans.

"Others get \$30 rent . . . they collect from them \$60. We need projects, we need better housing for the people."

"Some people," he smiled wryly, "they get discriminated themselves and discriminate against others." He waved a vague hand toward the street. "Certain places wouldn't let them in, not only by housing,

but by jobs too. . . ."

Some of the Puerto Rican families, he explained, "come from small towns, and haven't had experience in big city living. It takes a little time for them to get used to it."

But one thing he was sure of, and he said it urgently: "If they make a good living they will be just like other Americans." He smiled and added, "My English is not so exact, but this is how I feel."

WE STOPPED for a moment at the narrow toy store in the next block, crowded with boxes and cartons and the few people who could fit in. The building is one of those to be torn down. Inside, the elderly, strong-boned woman responded quickly to the question: "Wonderful!"

Her strong voice paced the words slowly. "Although it will hurt me personally. It's about time they should have something, especially for the aged." She asked us exactly where the new houses would be, and we drew out the city's map for the project.

A tall boy stepped from the shadow in the back of the store and asked shyly if he could see the map. She introduced him as her friend, Helios, a Cuban lad whose family has moved away but who visits sometimes.

He leaned over the map, his finger tracing its outline lovingly. When he looked up his handsome face was lit.

"I want to do this," he said softly. "I want to make maps. I will study it. Already, I have made some, but not with the books. I need the books to study. . . ."

She beamed at him, nodding, and went on in her deliberate tone.

"I feel that we are all alike. They," she tossed an expressive hand toward the doorway—"are

entitled to good houses as anyone else. We are human beings," she said emphatically, "That is my opinion!"

FURTHER DOWN the avenue, a black-haired man with frowning brows toiled his way with the help of a cane into the lobby of 172 East Fourth St. Asked how he felt about the project, he shot back. "What's to feel bad about?" He tossed his head belligerently and said, "Everybody's entitled to live around here. Everyone is entitled to his own rights."

He eased himself heavily onto the bench facing the elevator, and introduced himself, Jacob Greenbaum, a retired tailor.

"If I'm a sick man, the other one also got to be sick? It's more better for people, they should have where to live. Everyone is entitled to live like a person, not like an animal."

We mentioned what Mrs. Banks had said about Puerto Ricans. He thrust with his cane at a bit of paper on the floor. "What's the difference?" he demanded. "They're just as good as anybody else." His eyes darkened as he stared at the paper on the floor. "It seems to me there used to be, in Europe, they had a certain part for the Jews. That's the way they act—they're not allowed to live here! They're human beings."

He was quiet a moment, then went on. "Like they do in the South, to the colored ones, you're not allowed to go over here, over there." He looked up. "Is it not a terrible thing?"

He shook his head. "The ones who say this, they will learn by living with people. They'll understand. They don't have to be always in the dark, they learn more in the light, alongside people. The Puerto Rican, the colored, it makes no difference who it is."

(To be concluded tomorrow)

Movies, TV and...

by david platt

'Earth vs. Flying Saucers'

The question whether life exists on other planets and solar systems is one that has agitated poets and thinkers for centuries. Ben Levine reminds us that old Greek and Roman mythology and the Bible wrestled with visitors from the skies. "Diomedes wounded Mars who flew up screaming wrapped in a cloud like an atom bomb."

In the modern era, men of science like Kepler, Galileo, Einstein and Joliot-Curie and writers of fiction like Edgar Allan Poe, Jules Verne, H. G. Wells and Ray Bradbury have wrestled with the question. And in recent years, so have the movies. Sometimes with good results.



FOR instance, the 1950 Hollywood movie 'Rocketship X-M' with Lloyd Bridges and Ona Massen made good use of jet plane developments to put a journey to Mars on the screen.

The most interesting part of the film was the climax in which the space travelers discover the ruins of what was once a highly civilized society.

This Mars civilization, it turns out, was destroyed in an atom bomb war and only cavemen are left. The finale of the movie consists of attempts to bring this warning back to earth.

THE BRITISH MOVIE 'Disaster', shown on TV about a year ago, was another example of constructive science fiction.

It concerned the arrival on earth of a friendly visitor from the planet Venus. He had come down to warn the earth against using the atom bomb. He asks to meet with the heads of all the great powers.

Top government officials highly trained in trickery and deceit see that this meeting never takes place.

In a final sad scene the Venusian gives his life to save the world.

A YEAR OR TWO AGO, the Hollywood movie 'Them' dealt with giant ants who got their start in life in the experiments that led to the A-bomb slaughter of Hiroshima and are out to conquer and destroy the United States.

The film posed the terrible threat of nuclear explosives to the human race, stressed the ghastly possibilities of wantonly changing nature's course.

IT IS SIGNIFICANT that so many of the themes of science fiction films are concerned with war or peace—the future of humanity and their social systems. Could this not be a reflection of the deep insecurity which people feel when they hear talk of atomic war?

Unfortunately, only very rarely do we get a science fiction movie with the forward looking viewpoint of the three examples cited above.

Most of them have kindergarten plots which are thinly disguised war propaganda. Such a movie is Columbia's 'Earth vs. Flying Saucers' which I caught at the Academy of Music on 14th St. the other day.

It's a comic-strip thriller with some suspense and some remarkable work by the special effects department, especially those 'life-like' saucers.

However, as usual 'our' side is led by honorable and civilized army officers on whose shoulders rests the future of the universe—theirs by monsters and dictators.

As if to emphasize their monstrosity, the chief spokesman for the saucer men—survivors of a distant galactic empire that disintegrated—speaks with a foreign (slavic) accent.

Naturally, war between them is inevitable. How could any decent earthman cooperate or coexist with barbarians whose knowledge of electronics is a thousand years ahead of ours and includes a devilish brain-washing device, an unearthly instrument that enables them to translate anything you say into any language, a high frequency gun that shoots disintegration rays, armor made out of solidified electricity, and last but not least a plane that is the last word in beauty and economy.

Yet despite their marvelous scientific discoveries, the

They Died in a Noble Cause 29 Years Ago Today

I Visited Sacco and Vanzetti

By ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

In October, 1920, Mary Heaton Vorse and I visited Nicola Sacco in the Dedham Jail. Fred Moore arranged the interview so that we could give some publicity to their plight. Mary wrote a fine article for The Nation which began, "We drove through the sweet New England towns."

It was autumn, the pungent smell of burning leaves was in the air. As jails go, it was not a bad place, Mary said—it looked like a library, with its large central rotunda, only men were put away on the shelves, not books.

Then a handsome youth, slim, erect, with flashing eyes and a gay smile, came rapidly towards us. This was Sacco. He was 30 years old. His blue shirt was clean and neat, open at the throat.

He greeted me with enthusiasm. "Elizabeth—I know you. I heard you speak for Lawrence strikers!" he said.

Then he greeted Fred Moore and met Mrs. Vorse, who spoke a little Italian, which gladdened his heart.

We all sat down. He told us of himself and his views—"The Idea," he called it, which to him meant social justice. No government, no police, no judges, no bosses—no authority—autonomous groups of people—the people own everything—work in cooperation—distribute by needs—equality—justice—comradeship—love each other—eager words like this flowed in a torrent from his lips. He hated to be idle. He wanted to be able to work—this bothered him.

HE SAID he was ready to die for "The Idea"—for the people. But not for "gunman job." He spoke of how he had worked all his life, his hands were the skilled hands of a shoemaker, they were for work, not for killing. "To steal money, to kill a poor man for money! This is insult to me!" he said passionately. He threw back his head and explained: "I am innocent. I do not do this thing. I swear it on the head of my newborn child!"

The vehement cry "To innocent! You are killing an innocent man!" were the words he shouted at the craven jury months later. To Sacco, a cold-blooded murder of a factory employe to carry out a mercenary hold-up, was unthinkable. He was hurt, deeply hurt, to be accused of such a thing.

ONE HAND had remained tightly clasped during our talk. But in his anger he spread his fingers apart, and a little piece of metal fell out, a Catholic sacred heart medal.

He smiled with embarrassment and explained, "Boss' wife, good Irish lady, she came, she cried, and she said, 'Keep this, Nick, it will save you!' " "I no believe," he said, "but I no want to hurt her feelings, so I take."

I was well acquainted with this idealistic type of kind and good Italian anarchist, who might kill a king as an act of "social justice"—but not a mouse. I believed Sacco when he said, "Elizabeth, I am innocent."

I believe it now, after 34 years. So confident was he of his innocence that sunny afternoon that he had no fear. He was sure when he told his story in court he would go free. He did not know that he



NICOLA SACCO



BARTOLOMEO VANZETTI

Today is the 29th anniversary of the legal lynching of Sacco and Vanzetti by the state of Massachusetts.

Nicola Sacco, the 'good shoemaker' and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, the 'poor fish peddler' were the victims of the same employer frame-up system that put such outstanding Americans as Tom Mooney, Bill Haywood, Charles Ruthenberg, Eugene V. Debs and more recently Pettis Perry, Eugene Dennis, John Gates and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn behind prison bars for their political ideas.

Sacco and Vanzetti were arrested in Brockton, Mass., in May, 1920, in the wake of the infamous 'Red' raids of Attorney General Palmer. Thousands of foreignborn workers were active in strikes in that year. Big business found it necessary to murder two of their number to show who was boss. The innocent men were killed at Charlestown State Prison in Massachusetts on the night of Aug. 22, 1927.

For seven long years millions throughout the world labored to save Sacco and Vanzetti. Among the Americans who played important roles in their defense throughout those years were two people well known to readers of the Daily and Sunday Worker: Art Shields—who in 1921 wrote the first published pamphlet exposing the frameup (Are They Doomed was its title) and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Communist leader now serving out a three-year Smith Act sentence at the Women's Prison in Alderson, W. Va. In her recent book, 'I Speak My Own Piece,' completed just before she went to jail and published by International, Curley Flynn devotes some of her most moving pages to the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Several of those pages deal with her visit to the two frameup victims in the fall of 1920, a few months after their arrest. We are reprinting them herewith.

was approaching the valley and shadow of death. He feared no evil because the truth was with him. But greed, corruption, prejudice, fear and hatred of radical foreignborn workmen, were weaving a net around him.

I remembered another fair young man—Joe Hill—whom I had visited a few years before, who had been done to death by executioners' rifles. My heart was heavy, though I smiled and said "Be of good cheer. We will do our best."

THEN, a few days later I went with Fred Moore to the dungeon-like prison in Charlestown, to see Bartolomeo Vanzetti. He was serving his sentence there. He seemed very much older than Sacco, though he really was not. He was 32 years old. He was heavier, slower in his movements, very calm and controlled. He told me of his visit to New York, and how he missed his date with Miss Liberty. He wondered if he would ever see her again. He had a whimsical kind of humor—but much of the same unworldliness of Sacco. He was anxious, however, he told Fred Moore, that we should fight for a separate trial for Nick because of the fact that he, Vanzetti, had already been convicted of hold-up. "And wouldn't that go against Nick?"

It was a good legal point and Fred assured him that they had it in mind. Vanzetti's social philosophy was a belief in human free-

dom and the dignity of man. He was a lover of Galileo and Giordano Bruno, Dante, Garibaldi, and Mazzini. He would have been at home with Emerson, Henry D. Thoreau or Walt Whitman.

FRED MOORE then arranged to take Mrs. Vorse and me to see Nick's wife—Rose Sacco. She lived in a pleasant little New England house, owned by Mr. Kelley, the owner of the nearby shoe factory where Nick worked. Her little boy of seven was named Dante. Her newborn daughter, Inez, was sleeping in her little bed.

We sat in her big kitchen, with a wood-burning stove, and discussed their little family and the tragedy that had befallen it.

Mrs. Sacco was beautiful, quite fair, her hair a dark red. She told us of how she and Nick took part in plays, to raise money for strikes and to help "educate the people."

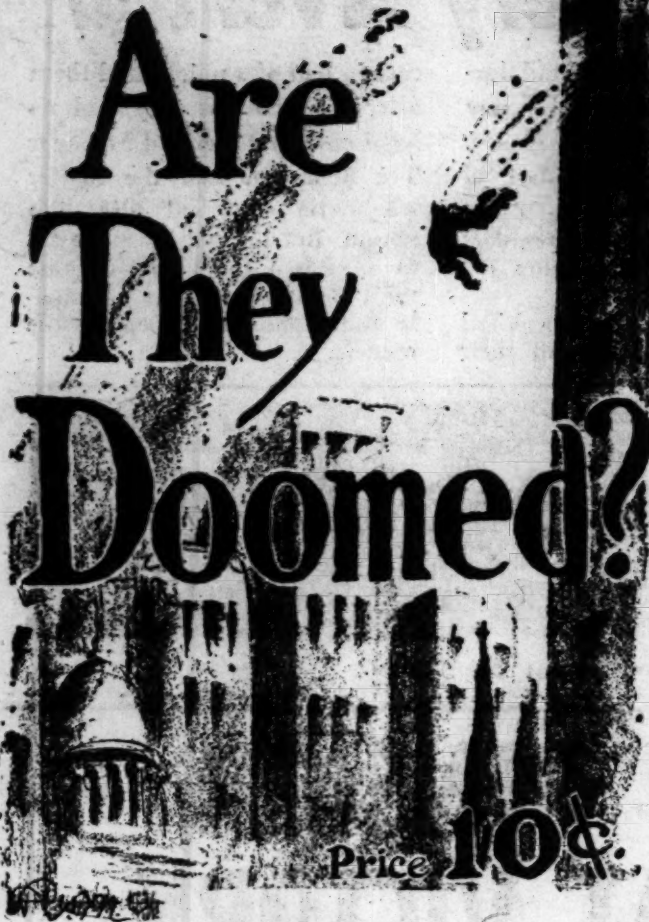
She told us that she had gone with Nick to Boston to the Italian consulate on April 15, 1920, the day the Braintree crime was committed. She felt sure that the employes there would remember them because they had brought a large family portrait instead of the regulation passport pictures. And they had lunch at Boni's restaurant, opposite the Paul Revere house. The people there would certainly remember them, especially as some of them knew Nick very well. So she reassured herself Nick would never be tried or convicted.

OF SUCH human elements are great historical tragedies constructed—a frightened young woman, clinging to her children, smiling through her tears—visiting her young husband in jail in such a courageous spirit that warden, keepers and other prisoners turn away in embarrassment from her radiant face. The cold hand of fear was not yet on all these gallant young people who had around them the shining armor of consciousness of innocence.

saucer men are pictured as the most frightful devils—men who are all brain and no heart.

And don't you know, one doesn't talk things over with people who are different from us.

FOR MY MONEY I'll take the English movie 'Forbidden Planet' and Robby the Robot—an electric Jeeves created by Prof. Morbius on the planet Altair-4. Robby speaks 187 languages. Pat's okay. But what I like about him is this: He has a built-in conscience which forbids him to harm rational people. Give Robby an order which offends his conscience and he'll get a brain-storm and break down. I pass this on to the makers of 'Earth vs. Flying Saucers' for what it is worth.



The first published pamphlet exposing the frameup against Sacco and Vanzetti appeared in 1921 during the growth of the popular movement for their freedom which spread around the world. The pamphlet, shown above, was written by Daily Worker writer Art Shields.

Two Letters By Vanzetti

Vanzetti wrote the following in April, 1927, four months before he was put to death:

"If it had not been for these things, I might have live out my life talking at street corners to scorning men. I might have die, unmarked, unknown, a failure. Now we are not a failure. This is our career and our triumph. Never in our full life could we hope to do such work for tolerance, for justice, for man's understanding of man, as now we do by accident. Our words—our lives—our pain—nothing! The taking of our lives—the lives of a good shoemaker and a poor fishpeddler—all! That last moment belongs to us—that agony is our triumph!"

This letter of Vanzetti was written to Dante Sacco, the son of his condemned comrade on Aug. 21, 1927, the day before his execution:

"... I have committed no robbery and no murder, but only fought modestly to abolish crimes from among mankind and for the liberty of all.

"Remember Dante, each one who will say otherwise of your father and I, is a liar, insulting innocent dead men who have been brave in their life. Remember and know also, Dante, that if your father and I would have been cowards and hypocrites and renegades of our faith, we would not have been put to death. They would not even have convicted a lebbrous dog; not even executed a deadly poisoned scorpion on such evidence as that they framed against us. They would have given a new trial to a matricide and habitual felon on the evidence we presented for a new trial.

"Remember, Dante, remember always these things ... and if we will be executed after seven years, four months and 17 days of unspeakable tortures and wrong, it is for what I have already told you; because we were for the poor and against the exploitation and oppression of the man by the man. ...

"The day will come when you will understand the atrocious cause of the above written words, in all its fullness. Then you will honor us."

Auditor Enters Jail

CHESTER, Ill., Aug. 21.—Deposed Republican state auditor Orville E. Hodge, sentenced to state prison for his \$1 million raid on the state treasury, began prison life today.

Hodge arrived at Menard State Prison last night after being sentenced to 12 to 15 years in prison following his plea of guilty to embezzlement in a gigantic phony state check scheme.

Classified Ads

FOR SALE

ENGLISH BICYCLE, with 3 speed gears, hand brakes, pump and tourist bag. SPEC. \$39.95 Standard Brand Dist., 145 Fourth Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) One hour free parking or two tokens.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING, storage, long distance, pickup service days, nights, weekends, economical. Kay's Budget Movers CH. 2-3786.

London Symphony In Bid to Sachme

LONDON, Aug. 21. — Jazz trumpeter Louis Armstrong has been invited to appear as a solo artist with the London Symphony Orchestra when he returns to London in December to appear in a film, it was announced yesterday.

Pending approval by the Musicians' Union, the proposed program calls for Armstrong to play a special symphonic arrangement of "The St. Louis Blues" and concert versions of Dixieland jazz.

FRANCES ROSENBLATT

Beloved Comrade

Died Aug. 22, 1946

The Sacco-Vanzetti Case and the Grim Forces Behind It

By ART SHIELDS

In the cold days of May 3, 1920, an Italian printer named Andrea Sacco plunged from a fourteenth-story window of the Park Row Building in New York City, and his life was crushed out on the pavement below. He had been held captive there in the lefty offices of the Department of Justice for two months without hearing or trial. He had been beaten and tortured by attacks of that department.

Immediately a cry of public indignation arose. Demands for an investigation of Attorney General Palmer's secret police and their unlawful conduct were loudly voiced. Newspapers and individuals of note scathingly condemned Palmer and his regime. How and why did Sacco die? This question was hurled at those who head the national Secret Service.

They said he jumped.

Secret Service Chief William J. Flynn tried to parry the attacks by asserting that Sacco had confessed to complicity in the bomb explosion of June 2, 1919, and had implicated others. But Sacco was dead and could not reply. Roberto Ellis, another printer who had been held prisoner with Sacco and who was broken with terror, was promptly deported. No one was ever prosecuted on the strength of the alleged confession.

Two days after Sacco's death, two other Italians were arrested on a street car in Brooklyn, Massachusetts. They were Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, labor organizers and friends of the dead printer, and they were at that time arranging a mass meeting to protest against what they openly called the murder of Sacco. Some days before he died, Sacco had managed to smuggle a letter out of his prison, and word of his plight had spread to the big colony of Italian workers in and around Boston.

Vanzetti had journeyed from his

home in Plymouth to New York City to get a competent lawyer for Sacco and to take legal steps for the rescue of him and Ellis. Before those steps could be taken, Sacco had left his torture chamber in terrible and violent fashion.

While Vanzetti was in New York, his friend Sacco was busy in the shoe towns of Eastern Massachusetts raising money in Sacco's behalf. The protest meeting was scheduled for May 9 in Brooklyn. It was checked off by the sudden arrest of the two on May 5. They were practically the last of the Italian radicals in New England who had not been jailed or deported in the big anti-alien drive there.

Highway robbery and murder is the charge against Sacco and Vanzetti, but that is obviously a mere device to get them out of the way. When they were arrested, the initial questions asked by the state and municipal authorities indicated that the two were wanted as "reds." But Sacco's death carried so much nausea with it into the headlines of the press that

'Repeats' Plague TV Fans in Summer Months

Television has not been fair to its fans during the summer months, say a leading TV columnist.

The fare on the picture tubes during the summer has to a great extent consisted of re-runs of the past season's offerings. This season has followed the same pattern. True, a couple of new shows premiere each summer and there are others that stay around all year in one form or another, but they do not compensate for the increasing number of repeaters that continue to plague video devotees.

There was a time when the networks experimented with a host of new shows and performers as replacements for those on vacations. But, as George Gobel would say, "we don't hardly see any of them no more." With few exceptions, the medium seems to have lapsed into the doldrums of re-runs.

Some of the 30-minute drama and comedy shows turn up under new titles. Others not only appear a second time but for a third go-round. Any wonder the squawks are loud and long?

The re-runs are, perhaps, the



reason for the resurgence of movie-going. The crowds at the leading theaters indicate that the number of refugees from re-runs is considerable. Of course, movies like "The King and I" and "Oklahoma" plus air conditioning help, too.

STATION WYNC

City Radio Programs For Today

5:58 WNYC Sign-On
6:00 Overture. Masaniello — Auber
6:55 News
7:00 Sunrise Symphony. Symphony No. 48 "Maria Theresa" — Haydn; Iberia — Debussy
7:45 U. S. Weather Report
7:50 News
8:00 Around New York. Interviews and New York doings
8:40 Want Ad Column of the Air

8:45 City Food Guide
8:50 Listen to Nutrition
8:55 News
9:00 Masterwork Hour. Debussy Birthday Program. Fantasie for Piano and Orchestra; Claire de Lune

10:30 You and Your Health
10:45 News
11:00 Music From The Theater. El Cojo Enamorado
11:55 News
12:00 Midday Symphony. Symphony No. 41—Mozart; Nocturnes — Debussy

12:55 News
1:00 Famous Artists. Claude Debussy Songs

1:30 Book Review Digest
1:45 U. S. Weather Report
1:50 Selective Service News
1:55 News

2:00 Let's Speak English. Lesson 33 for foreign language speaking listeners

2:15 Let's Speak English. Lesson 28 (repeat program)
2:30 For the Ladies. Music, News, Interviews

2:55 News
3:00 For the Ladies (Continued)

3:45 Closing Prices from the N. Y. Stock Exchange
3:55 News
4:00 Critics Choice. Survey of new records and reviews with Walter Stegman

4:55 News
5:00 Music from the Campus
5:40 London Column. B.B.C. feature program

5:45 Air Warden Report
6:00 "Youth of the World" Play Mozart
6:45 U. S. Weather Report
6:50 UN News direct from United Nations

7:00 Masterwork Hour. Same as 9 a.m.
8:30 30th ISCM World Music Festival (Stockholm) Concert
10:00 Republican Convention. From San Francisco
10:55 News & WNYC Sign-Off

Actress Dunked, Photographer Beaten

HOLLYWOOD, Aug. 21.—British actress Diana Dors and a bruised United Press photographer apparently have decided to "let bygones be bygones" in the wake of Hollywood's most celebrated dunking in years.

Miss Dors and three others wound up in the swimming pool of her Beverly Hills home during a gay party Sunday night. Photographer Stewart Sawyer remained dry but was socked by the star's husband, Dennis Hamilton, a former heavyweight professional boxer.

Hamilton pounced on Sawyer after accusing him of pushing his wife into the pool "to get an exclusive picture." Sawyer denied the charge.

NIXON

(Continued from Page 1)

paper publisher Mary Tibbitts, declined to abide by the unit rule. She announced she would offer Knight's name in nomination for vice president.

NIXON WORKING HARD

Nixon has been working hard since Sunday at the Mark Hopkins, entertaining one delegation after another. His plan was to line up enough support so he couldn't be stopped, and he has apparently succeeded.

There is probably more opposition to Nixon than appears on the surface. But the party machine is all for Nixon.

Chairman Leonard W. Hall has been for him from the beginning, and in his speech yesterday gave Nixon a plug while the band played and delegates cheered.

In Nixon's corner, too, is the GOP rightwing, which really likes the vice-president and what he stands for.

Sen. William F. Knowland, who had his own Presidential and vice-presidential ambitions and fought Nixon in factional state politics, threw his weight behind the vice-president in the California delegation for policy reasons.

Embarrassing to the Republican high command but revealing of Nixon's extreme rightwing support was his endorsement by Gerald L. K. Smith, director of the Christian Nationalist Crusade.

Smith said Stassen "with the knowledge of President Eisenhower is trying to eliminate the last vestige of right-wing Republicanism in the Republican Party."

He got in an anti-Semitic twist by naming New York financier Sidney Weinberg as one of Stassen's principal backers.

Today's Best Bets on TV, Movies, Theatre

Republican Convention (2) 7 to 7:55 a.m.

Convention—Today (4) 7 to 8:55

Baseball: Yankees-Cleveland (11) 1:40

Convention (2, 4, 7) 6:30 on Million Dollar Movie—The Intruder (English) (9) 7:30 to 9

Dodgers-Cards (9) 8:55

This Is Your Life (4) 10

Boxing (7) 10. Miquel Berrios of Puerto Rico vs. Flash Elorde of Philippines. 10 r. featherweight bout

Movie: Macbeth—Orson Welles (7) 11:10

Steve Allen (4) 11:20

Million Dollar Movie—Repeat (9) Midnite

RADIO

Yankees-Cleveland WINS 1:55

Giants-Braves WMCA 3:35

Bob and Ray WOR 5 and 7:20

Republican Convention, WRCA, WOR, WCBS 6:30 on

Dodgers-Cards WMCM 8

Boxing WABC 10:05. See TV above

This Is Moscow—Irving Levine, WRCA 10:15

This Is New York WCBS 11:10. Bill Leonard

MOVIES

La Strada, 52nd St. Translux

I Am A Fugitive From A Chain Gang (1932 revival) Avenue B, tonight (Wed.) only

Moby Dick, Sutton and Criterion

King and I, Roxy

Secrets of the Reef, Baronet

Oklahoma, Rivoli

Private's Progress (English), Guild 50th

Game of Love & One Summer of Happiness (Swedish), World

Story of Louis Pasteur (1936 revival, Translux Normandie

That Certain Feeling—Bob Hope, Jefferson, today and tomorrow

Catered Affair, Waverly, today and tomorrow

DRAMA

My Fair Lady, Hellingier Theatre

Chekhov's Uncle Vanya, 4th St.

Three Penny Opera, Theatre de

Lys

Diary of Anne Frank, Cort Theatre

No Time For Sergeants, Alvin

Henrik Ibsen's Ghosts, Modern

Theatre, 15 Second Ave.

Ralph Crane's by-line was inadvertently omitted from his article "You, Too, Can Watch Championship Chess" in yesterday's paper—Ed.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

All About Gilliam . . .

HERE IS A "Dodger fan" letter from historian Herbert Aptheker which we have just dug up and gotten around to belatedly after our vacation.

July 6, 1956.

"Dear Lester:

"Re the Dodgers, I'd like to see you do a piece on Gilliam, and if you've already done it forgive me, but I must have missed it. Where he's from, something of his background, thinking, etc.

"He's held the team together this year and is not yet at his full potential, I think. For example, I feel he'll hit .320, if not this season, the next. He is as good a baserunner as there is in baseball, fields exceptionally well. He doesn't seem to have the drive and inspirational force and generalship of a Robinson, but maybe that's because of youth. On things like that a spectator can't know very much anyway. It would be interesting to know how the other men on the team feel about him, and how he fits in to the whole unit.

"Personally, I think he's as good right now, in leadoff, as Ashburn, and in time may be as good in that spot as old Earl Combs ever was, and that's about as good as there has ever been.

"I'm sure happy about your getting a whole page for sports. Cordially, HERB."

HAVEN'T DONE anything on Gilliam for some time, and in truth, fans are getting a new appreciation of this undersung Dodger this year. So thanks to Herb Aptheker (who I hear was a good enough college pitcher to interest big league scouts) for asking.

As for how the others on the team feel about Gilliam, they feel he is a very handy man to have on the ballclub and hate to think of what would have happened this year if he had been traded as rumored this spring. The quiet, versatile young man has the respect of all. In many ways, he is what the trade calls "A ballplayer's ballplayer." You rarely read much about him, partly because he is not the "holler" type, yet players all around the league talk about the fine leadoff qualities mentioned above, his constantly threatening "live" bat, and, something even Dodger fans may not particularly think of, his great speed on the bases. Watch him scoring from second on a single sometimes and then try to name three in the league who make that turn and swallow up the last 90 feet faster. Bruton yes, Ashburn and Mays maybe and maybe not.

It was typical enough that after last fall's monumental World Series victory over the Yanks, if someone had asked you who you thought had gotten on base the most often of the two teams, you'd never say Gilliam, but Gilliam it was, with 7 hits, EIGHT bases on balls, and only one strikeout. (Check also how seldom he whiffs all season long.)

Not a truly great defensive second baseman, though a good one, Gilliam has an ordinary arm which limits him on plays far to his right and on completing some double plays, though he has improved vastly in the latter department through intensive work. On the other hand he has few if any defensive peers among second basemen on covering ground to his left, making the hard play to get the lead runner at 2nd from an off balance position, and roaming on por flies, fouls and Texas Leaguers.

As the western trip started yesterday, Gilliam was the second leading Dodger hitter in the averages with .296 (Furillo is hitting .306), leads the club in base hits, runs scored, bases on balls, stolen bases and three base hits! In addition he has done a fine job in the outfield, where he has moved when necessary to help the club pack its most potent lineup, playing errorless ball out there and supplying some truly scintillating catches. If anyone wanted to say he has been the Dodgers "Most Valuable" player to date, he wouldn't get too much of an argument from this quarter.

WE FOUND OUT a few things about Gilliam the person in a Worker interview in 1953, his rookie year. The slim, then 24-year-old ballplayer sketched his early baseball years in a few moments while standing and chatting on the lip of the Dodger dugout.

He was born in Nashville, Tenn., in October, 1928, and his father died when Jim was a small child. He went as far as 10th grade in school, then took a job as a porter in a Nashville 5 and 10-cent store.

"I always loved baseball," he recalled, "whenever we could get a bunch of us kids together and get some kind of field I was there. I got pretty good at it and then I was thinking of it as something more than fun. That salary in the 5 and 10 store sure wasn't much."

There were no thoughts of the big leagues then for a young Negro, in the years before Robinson became a Dodger. What was he thinking ahead to, the Negro Leagues and South American ball perhaps?

"Just the colored leagues," Gilliam said, "I didn't know about South America and the big leagues we didn't even think about except to read about the games."

At the tender age of 16, Jim made the Nashville Negro club and that's where the "Junior" came from. Incidentally, he prefers Jim now, and has so informed the Dodger broadcasters, who have respected his wish.

He was a professional ballplayer now and on the way, though he didn't suspect it was Ebbets Field he was headed for. This was 1944.

Two years later Gilliam was signed by the Baltimore Elite Giants of the Negro American League. This had been the end of the road in our land for the Josh Gibsons, Willie Wells, Buck Leonards and so many other great ballplayers.

"That year Brooklyn signed up Jackie Robinson for Montreal," he recalled, "and some of us thought for the first time maybe the doors might really get to open. When Jackie went so good for Montreal, it made me feel good, because it meant they couldn't keep him out after that."

And the next year, 1947, the Brooklyn Dodgers signed Robinson and young Jim Gilliam definitely thought of himself as a prospective big leaguer. In 1950 the youngster, a crisp, develop-

Ram Sitdown Barely Averted

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 21.—It took a frantic phone call by the National Football League Commissioner Bert Bell, and the promise of talks at the end of this season, to avert the first pro-football strike here Friday night, when the Los Angeles Rams are scheduled to play the Cleveland Browns in an exhibition game. Members of the Rams had

met over the weekend and formulated an ultimatum for pay during the exhibition games. Pro grid salaries do not start till the regular season. The Rams asked \$75 a week for regulars and \$50 for rookies during the exhibition season.

Attorney Paul Caruso, hired by the players to present their

case in lieu of a union, told them after consultations they had no legal case, but General Manager Tex Schramm said the matter would be discussed after the season. But the players were set to sit down for Friday's game until Bell called them personally and promised to speak to the owners.

Daily
Worker

SPORTS

New York, Wednesday, August 22, 1956

STANDINGS

(Not including yesterday games)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	C. B.
New York	77	41	—
Cleveland	67	48	8½
Chicago	62	51	12½
Boston	63	53	13
Detroit	55	62	21½
Baltimore	52	64	24
Washington	49	66	26½
Kansas City	38	78	38

GAMES TODAY

Cleveland at New York
Chicago at Boston
Detroit at Washington (night)
Kansas City at Baltimore (night)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	C. B.
Milwaukee	70	45	—
Brooklyn	67	47	2½
Cincinnati	63	50	3½
St. Louis	58	58	12½
Philadelphia	55	59	14½
Pittsburgh	51	66	20
Chicago	47	67	20
Chicago	47	67	22½
New York	44	68	24½

GAMES TODAY

Brooklyn at St. Louis (night)
New York at Milwaukee
Philadelphia at Chicago
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati

HE HIT 58 HIMSELF

Hank on Mantle Bid

CLEVELAND, Aug. 20.—Hank Greenberg thinks Mickey Mantle has a "good chance" to break Babe Ruth's homer record of 60, but he warns that the road gets tougher all the time.

"Mickey certainly has the equipment to do it with," observed the general manager of the Cleveland Indians, who hit 58 home runs as a Detroit Tiger in 1938, "only there are certain aspects that will be hard to conquer."

Greenberg had his 58 home runs with five games to go that year.

"With four to go, we played St. Louis in Detroit," he recalled. "There was a left-handed pitcher named Howard Mills who walked me four times that day. Not intentionally, he just couldn't get the ball over. That's another tough part in the picture. The pitchers don't try to walk you, but they shoot for the corners," Hank continued.

Regarding pressure, Greenberg was on a fourth-place team in

1938, so home runs were his only problem. He concedes that Mantle also is reasonably carefree with the Yankees far in front, even though he isn't conceding a pennant yet.

"Being a switch hitter is a tremendous help to Mantle," he observed. "I would think, for instance, that our Herb Score would have an advantage pitching to a left-handed hitting Mantle."

Mantle's success against Cleveland pitching this year (nine home runs) is the difference between a fine year and a sensational one, Greenberg agreed.

"We once got Mantle out on the high, inside fast ball," he explained. "He used to jump back from inside pitches that were strikes. I think he's further away from the plate now, and our system is obsolete. Seems like our pitchers don't know it, and are continuing to use it." (Mantle hit only three homers off Cleveland pitching last year).

TOM'W: JOHNNY MIZE

ing switch hitter, had a phony "tryout" with the Chicago Cubs' Springfield farm and was released before the season started. The Cubs were not yet sincere about developing Negro players and dropped them at the first hint of racist pressure. But later that same year the Dodgers bought Gilliam and Joe Black from the Elite Giants and moved them right up to Montreal, in the top minors. Jim was a popular star there for two years, was the International League's Most Valuable in '52, and came up to stay with Brooklyn, six years after Robinson, in '53.

Jim married Gloria White in Baltimore in 1948 and the family now includes James Jr. 7, and Katherine 5.

When he collaborates with Peewee Reese on a doubleplay these days, he sometimes thinks back to the fact that when Reese was a Dodger regular in 1941, Jim Gilliam was a kid of 12 throwing an old taped ball around a rock strewn sandlot in jimerow Nashville.

When he steps to the plate in gray uniform to start a ball game these days in an enemy ball park, the way the enemy ballplayers and their fans think about Jim Gilliam can be summed up as: "There's a real big leaguer, a player you have to respect."

NEW PENSION GREAT VICTORY FOR PLAYERS

Big league ballplayers have nailed down a major advance in the pension system from a meaningless pittance to a solid amount. Player representatives from the 16 clubs meet-

ing at Cincinnati Monday established the new scales, which include players who left the big leagues since 1947. The pensions are the direct result of the successful fight waged by the players for the proceeds of the All-star Game and the radio and TV rights to the World Series, including the strongly implied threat of a strike if the reluctant owners did not go along.

The new plans call for pensions of from \$83 to \$275 monthly for players retiring at the age of 50 and from \$175 to \$550 for those retiring at 65.

A player retiring at the age of 50 after five years service would receive \$83 per month for life and \$275 per month if he had 20 years service. A ball player retiring at 65 would receive \$175 monthly and up to \$550 monthly for minimum and maximum service periods in the plan.

Former pension provisions called for \$50 per month for a 5-year man, \$175 per month for a 10-year man, and no credit for service beyond.

Other contract benefits include hospitalization and medical benefits for players and their families, disability payments for players injured both on the field and in any other activities; life insurance contract for active players and payments to ballplayers widows.

The life insurance provisions range from \$8,000 for players with less than four years in the majors to \$20,000 for 10-year men.

Gonzalez Earns Garden Go

Middleweight Tony (Tex) Gonzalez of East Orange, N. J., was promised his first Madison Square Garden main event as a reward for Monday night's victory over Italian Fernando Spallotta in their TV 10-rounder at St. Nicholas Arena.

Billy Brown, Garden matchmaker, said :Tex looked so good beating Spallotta, I'll put him in a main event with some good boy in September or October."

Gonzalez explained with a grin, "I went downstairs against Spallotta to go upstairs to the Garden. I mean I beat him with body punches—instead of head-huntin'."

Although rangy, 23-year-old Tex was favored at 2-1, the chunky 25-year-old club-fighter from Italy started off as if to degister an upset. But, by the end of the third round, Gonzalez' barrages to the body had weakened him considerably.

NO PRO PLANS NOW—HOAD; SEES AUSSIE CUP REPEAT

Wimbledon tennis champion Lew Hoad of Australia, here to seek another major crown for his already well-stocked trophy room, said yesterday he had "no thoughts, none at all" of turning professional "now."

He readily predicted the outcome of the Davis Cup matches later this year.

"Australia will win," he said.